THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 39.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859. [WHOLE No. 507.

AN ACT

To Authorize Thomas T. Patton of the County of Buncombe to Establish a Turnpike Road in the Counties of Buncombe and Yancy.

Whereas the pinnacle of the Black Mountain is the recognized highest point of mountain range in the United States, East of the Mississippi river, and as the last resting place of the remains of the late Professor Mitchell, has attracted much of the public attention, not only in this State, but throughout the United States; and whereas it is very desirable as promotive of the public convenience, that a well graded and located road be constructed to the aforesaid pinnacle, in order to facilitate an easy ascent to the same. Therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Hon. John L. Baily, John Burgin, and Montraville Patton, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to review and lay out a road on the best ground the intervening country will afford, for a Turnpike road, commencing near the head waters of Swannanoa river, on the land of the Hon. John L. Baily, and running along the line of the Black Mountain, by way of the "Mountain House," a summer residence of the late William Patton, to the point on the mount where the late Professor Mitchell is interred, the highest peak of said mountain.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the road so laid out and located, by the commissioners aforesaid, or any other three which may be appointed by said Court, be vested for twenty-five years in Thomas T. Patton and his legal representatives, of Buncombe County, on the following conditions: First, that the said Thomas T. Patton shall engage the services of a competent engineer, whose duty it shall be to locate said road, as nearly as possible upon the ground marked out by the commissioners aforesaid, and when so located, the said Thos. T. Patton shall make and complete said road sixteen feet wide, and clear of obstructions, except those portions where side cuttings may become necessary, and at those points, said road shall be only twelve feet wide, clear of obstructions; Secondly, That the said Thomas T. Patton shall build and construct all bridges necessary on said road, at least twelve feet wide. Thirdly, that the acclivities of said road shall not exceed one foot perpendicular to eight feet horizontal; and recurrence to this steepness shall be had as seldom as possible in the construction of said road.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That upon the said Thomas T. Patton or his legal representatives, making it appear to the satisfaction of said commissioners or any other three which may be appointed by said Court, that the said road has been fully completed to the said Mountain House, agreeably to the second section of this act, the said Thomas T. Patton shall be authorized to erect a toll gate across said road, and receive the following tolls, to wit: For every man and horse passing through said gate, twenty-five cents; for every horse or mule, twelve and a half cents; for beef cattle, sixteen cents per head; for stock cattle four cents per head; for hogs and sheep, two cents per head; for road wagons, one dollar and fifty cents each; for four wheel pleasure carriages, one dollar and fifty cents each, and for carriages and vehicles of every other description one dollar each. Provided, That the United States mail, the Sheriff, his deputies, and constables of said counties in the discharge of their official duties, shall pass said gate free of charge.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the first County Court after it shall be made appear the said road has been completed according to the provisions of this act, shall appoint five commissioners, three of whom shall have power to act, none of them being related to or connected with the said Thomas T. Patton, whose duty it shall be, upon complaint or information of a reliable character made to any of them, or any others which may be appointed by said Court, that the said road is, and has been out of repair for the space of fifteen days, together to review the same, and if it has so been out of repair for said space of time, to order the gate to be thrown open, and the gate keeper to cease receiving tolls until the said road shall be repaired and put in good order; to be judged of by said commissioners, or any others which may be appointed by said Court, and if the said Thos. T. Patton shall receive any tolls through his said agent or gate keeper, during the time the said road is adjudged so to be out of repair, he shall forfeit and pay for every offence ten dollars; to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace of said County; one half to be applied to the use of said county, and the other half to the use of the person suing for the same; and the said Thomas T. Patton, or his legal representatives shall pay said commissioners one dollar each per day for whatever time they may be employed in reviewing said road; on complaint or information to them, which said complaint or information must be made on oath before some justice of the peace of said county, and be certified to, under his hand and seal, which said certificate appended to information or complaint shall be authority to bring suit for the penalty aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That when any lands for the right of way may be required by the said Thomas T. Patton or his legal representatives in the construction of said Turnpike road, or for the uses or repairs of said road as described in this act, and for the want of agreement as to the value thereof, or from any other cause, the same cannot be purchased from the owner or owners, upon fair and equitable terms, the said John L. Baily, John Burgin, and Montraville Patton, commissioners aforesaid, or any other three which may be appointed, shall have the same power to condemn all such lands belonging to individuals, or corporations, as may be needed for the aforenamed purposes, as were granted and conferred upon the North Carolina Railroad Company by their act of incorporation.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That if the said Thomas T. Patton or his legal representatives, shall not complete the said road according to the provisions heretofore prescribed by this act, within three years from and after the passage of this act, the privileges hereby granted to the said Thomas T. Patton and his legal representatives shall cease and determine.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Read three times, passed, and ratified this 16th day of Feb. 1859. } THOS. SETTLE, JR. S. H. C. H. T. CLARK, S. S.

State of North Carolina,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this Office. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1859.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

Desirable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY TERM, 1859.

W. R. Murray, Ex. of Sarah Ann Lance,
vs.
Joseph Lance.
Issue of *Devisavit vel non.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel R. Lance, Adolphus Lance, Thos. Lance, John A. Lance, R. W. Lance, Jackson V. Lance, Sarah Ann Lance, D. A. Lance, W. H. Lance, A. N. Lance, P. M. B. Lance, Jos. Lance, Joseph C. Neace and his wife Nancy, James A. Cogburn and wife Polly A., a part of the heirs at law and next of kin of the said Sarah Ann Lance, reside beyond the limits of said State, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of said Court to be opened and held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued March 7th, 1859.

J. T. WEAVER, Clk.

Printer's fee $6.

EXECUTORS' SALE!

WE will expose at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder on the 19th of April 1859, at Chimney Rock, the property of J. W. Harris, dec'd., consisting of the following to-wit:—

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

FOUR HORSES— SIX MULES, ROAD Waggon & harness.

About 100 hogs, 30 or 40 head of cattle, a flock of Sheep, two yoke of oxen and one ox Waggon, one Hack and harness, 2000 bushels of corn, quantity of Fodder, a quantity of wheat and rye.

6000 lbs. of Bacon, 600 lbs Lard, 17 stands of Bees.

One sett Blacksmith Tools and a lot of Farming implements.

One Still and still vessels.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

All the stock of Goods remaining in the Store, and a large quantity of other articles not necessary to enumerate here.

TERMS OF SALE.

On all sums of less than Five Dollars, Cash. On sums over that amount twelve months credit, note and approved security. No property to be removed until the above terms are complied with. Persons bidding off property and failing to comply with the terms of the Sale shall forfeit and pay twenty-five per cent on their bids.

C. L. HARRIS, } Executors.
BEDFORD SHERRILL, }

March 31, 1859. tds.

Give Your Estate to Your Children.

The practice of giving largely to churches, colleges, universities, &c., by last will and testament of millionaires, is becoming quite common, and looks a little like returning back to middle ages. And to show that this is the case, we copy part of an article on that subject from the New Orleans Daily Delta, which we think worth attention.—Says the Delta:

"Much indignation has been manifested by the press throughout the country, at the testamentary dispositions of a heartless wretch in Boston of the name of Thorndyke, who, dying a millionaire, excluded two of his children from all share of his estate, and imposed upon others a like exclusion, in case they should extend any aid or sympathy to the proscribed brother and sister.

"The offence of the disinherited children consisted in their marrying in their majority, without the permission of the father. What rendered this brutality more flagrant, they married very respectably. And yet this man could leave handsome legacies to some college or other institution, whose records will perpetuate his name and liberality, and hold him up for the imitation and admiration of the generous youth of the country!

"There is another instance of this public liberality and private niggardliness—this sentimental philanthropy and contempt for the laws of nature and the claims of kindred, deserves a like general expression of censure and disapproval. It is found where we little expected to see such exhibition, in the will of the late Henry L. Ellsworth, who recently died at Hartford, Conn. This personage had filled high offices in the Government, and it was chiefly through them he had accumulated a fortune of $800,000. In his will he bequeaths of this sum seven hundred thousand dollars to Yale College and *fifteen hundred dollars* annually to his wife. The remainder of his property is left in trust for his children. In his case, there is no pretense that his wife or children had in any respect failed in their duty to him; their claims are fully recognized, but to that paltry extent! She who, under the noble provisions of our law, was his equal partner—who shared his labors, trials and burdens through life—who nursed and reared his children, and maintained his household in decency and comfort through a long life, is put off on an allowance barely sufficient to sustain an existence, in order that the children of other people may have more facilities for graduating in the humanities!

"And Mr. Ellsworth will be held up to the world as a monstrous proper man—one of those philanthropists who are the pride and boast of New England; who build colleges and churches with the money that would keep their families from want; who feel more pride and gratification in reading their names on the tablets of some grand temple of science, than chagrin and misery at seeing their children and relatives in the hospital and poor house.

"The love of family, of home and kindred, is the great characteristic virtue of the Saxon character, and it will evidence a sad decline in this great source of power and invincibility of that race, when law or custom shall encourage a capricious vanity and cold hearted indifference to the demands of nature and blood, and a weak and selfish appetite for posthumous notoriety, by giving effect to, and above all, by eulogizing and applauding testamentary dispositions in favor of public institutions, and repudiation of the claims of family and relatives."

☞ We learn from the Raleigh *Standard*, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the N. Carolina Railroad Company, held at the Company's Shops on Friday last, it was found, on examination, that the business and position of the road justified the declaring of a dividend, and that there were sufficient funds in hand for that purpose. The board declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, on one milion dollars of the State's preferred stock. The receipts both from freights and travel show an increase for the present month over the same month last year. There is therefore little question that this dividend upon the State's preferred stock will be permanently continued, and there is reason to hope that the time is not distant when dividends can also be declared on the common stock of the company. The ability of the Road to pay dividends equivalent to legal interest on one million of State stock virtually relieves the State from the burden of the amount of debt.

Mr. Mendenhall resigned his position as Treasurer, in pursuance of notice given at a previous meeting, and Andrew Mickle, Esq., of Chapel Hill, was elected in his place.—The Standard speaks of the appointment in the highest terms.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A WANDERING PRINTER.—Karl Ungling, a journeyman printer, died at Detroit a few days ago, after wandering over a large portion of the world. According to the Ohio *Statesman*, he was banished from Baden, Germany, for participating in the revolution of 1848. He reached the United States just in time to volunteer in the Mexican war, and was wounded and disfigured for life at the battle of Buena Vista. After the war, he travelled from Maine to Louisiana, and to the frontiers of civilization, as a journeyman printer; commenced the first German paper ever published in San Francisco, subsequently joined a theatrical company in Cincinnati, and was everywhere known as a scholar, poet, musician, and wit. He never remained long enough in one place to call it his home, but wherever he went he left friends who admired his extraordinary talents and his characteristic vagaries. He could spin a yarn, write a poem, make a speech, sing a song, bring a melody from a guitar, or tip a glass of legar beer with unequalled spirit and cosmopolitan elegance.—*Exchanye.*

Justice should precede generosity.

The Empire of God.

Prof. Mitchell, in closing his series of Lectures on Astronomy, said: 'Now, my friends, I must close this long course of lectures. We have passed from planet to planet, from sun to sun, from system to system.—We have reached beyond the limits of this mighty steller cluster with which we are allied. We have found other island universes sweeping through space. The great unfinished problem still remains—Whence came this universe? Have all these stars which glitter in the heavens been shining from all eternity? Has our globe been rolling around the sun for ceaseless ages? Whence, whence this magnificent architecture, whose architraves rise in splendor before us in every direction? Is it all the work of chance? I answer, no. It is not the work of chance.—Who shall reveal to us the true cosmography of the universe by which we are surrounded? Is it the work of an Omnipotent Architect? If so, who is this August Being? Go with me to-night, in imagination, and stand with old Paul, the great Apostle, upon Mars Hill, and there look around you as he did. Here rises that magnificent building, the Parthenon, sacred to Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom. There towers her colossal statue, rising in its majesty above the city of which she was the guardian—the first object to catch the rays of the *rising*, and the last to be kissed by the rays of the *setting* sun. There are the temples of all the gods; and there are the shrines of every divinity. And yet I tell you these gods and these divinities, though created under the inspiring fire of poetic fancy and Greek imagination, never reared this stupendous structure by which we are surrounded. The Olympic Jove never built the heavens. The wisdom of Minerva never organized these magnificent systems.—I say with St. Paul: "Ob, Athenians, in all things I find you too superstitious; for, in passing along your streets, I find an altar inscribed, To the Unknown God—Him whom ye ignorantly worship; and this is the God I declare unto you—the God that made heaven and earth, who dwells not in temples made with hands."

No, here is the temple of our Divinity.—Around us and above us rise Sun and System, Cluster and Universe. And I doubt not that in every region of this vast Empire of God, hymns of praise and anthems of glory are rising and reverberating from sun to sun and from system to system—heard by Omnipotence alone across immensity and through eternity!

Snobs.

The English satirist, Thackeray, has given the world a piece of his mind on the subject of Snobs, and with even more than his usual heartiness and vigor. He seems to take especial delight in impaling these poor insects, and holding them up to the laughter and contempt of society. The manly character of Thackeray adds to the admiration which people entertain for the wit and scholar. Such a keen eye for shams and honest contempt for all pretence, are not often found in a race, one of whose great foibles is its servility to rank and its morbid aspirations for social positions. How he lashes the ambitious and illiterate cockneys, whom England sends in such swarms to the continent! What sharp, burning arrows he hurls upon the tuft-hunters, who live, move and have their being in an atmosphere of flunkeyism! He is a true social republican, and holds with Burns that "the rank is but the guinea's stamp; the man's the gold."

If snobbery is contemptible in England, where there are established ranks and gradations of society, how much more so in this country, where no recognized aristocracy exists; where moral and intellectual worth is confessedly the only standard of superiority which all men acknowledge; where men are taught from their cradles their equality with nobles and princes, and to walk the earth each as much a sovereign in his own esteem as the most powerful potentate of Europe.—Yet, probably, in no land the sun shines on, is more deference paid to wealth and rank than in the great commercial cities of the United States. In the rapid accumulations of fortunes on this side the water, the parvenue of yesterday becomes the patrician of to-day, and apes the manners and fashions of the great, with an imitativeness and alacrity equal to those of the negro and monkey on the African coast. With the accession of fortune comes a crowd of sycophants, fawning, flattering and worshipping the golden calves with an absurd and degrading idolatry. But it is only when a foreign celebrity, a French count or an English noble, visits the country, that the Snobs show themselves in full feather and make all honest men blush for their country and their race. We have men who are never so happy as when attaching themselves to the tail of a British lion, who would rather be a burr in the lion's tail, and, in that goodly company, be whisked about in the faces of the crowd, than stand upon the foundation of their own manhood; nor can it be doubted that they are judicious and discreet in there preference. Servility to rank is an infallible proof of conscious weakness and inferiority of a soul which nature herself had made plebian and menial, and which is very likely as corrupt as it is imbecile.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

CHARLES LAMB'S DISGUST.—Charles Lamb is said to have had an uncompromising disgust for two things—roast pork and tobacco. He said if he were to offer a sacrifice to the devil, it would be a roasted pig stuffed with tobacco! It is not stated what he thought of sheep meat.

HEAVY AFFLICTION.—Since the beginning of the present month, says a Boston paper, Mr. Thomas Vance, Lyndon, Me., has buried six children. The disease which swept away nearly a whole family was typhoid fever of a very malignant type.

Do I Love Thee?

Do I love thee? Could the breezes
As they softly murmur by,
Bear to thee at silent even,
Every hope and every sigh,
Every thought and every feeling,
That within my bosom be—
Then would come the sweet revealing
That would tell I do love thee!

Do I love thee? Could these fair gems
That in azure skies are set,
Disclose to thee each trembling tear
That my pensive eye-lids wet,
The holy prayer I breathe for thee—
To those bright realms above,
That "Heaven's protecting power" may be
As boundless as my love!

Do I Love thee? Could the flowers,
On a calm, bright summer day,
Blooming in those shady bowers,
Where at eve I love to stray—
Could ev'ry blushing leaf unfold
Each vow of love there breathed by me—
Oh! they would then but scarce have told
How much, how dearly, I love thee!

TO PARENTS.—Read what follows, parents—ponder it well, and do not be caught in the same snare:

You have a little boy—he may be four years old—you think there is no time to be lost, and you send him to school. There he is confined for hours and compelled to sit on a hard bench and look upon a book. He hears the voices of children playing without, he half rises to look from the window, a rap upon the teacher's desk recalls him to his seat upon the bench. A glance shows him the kite, sailing in the air to the delight of the little proprietor; the poor child is almost involuntarily upon his feet again; another rap and he again drops into his seat upon the bench. Day after day, week after week, month after month, the little fellow returns to his prison, and sits upon his bench.

At length he becomes pale and languid, looses his appetite, grows restless at night, has a cough, and looses flesh and spirits.—Ought he not to be taken from the bench? The consequence of this would be terrible—he would lose his rank in that school! so he continues to sit upon the bench. After a few weeks more he is brought home. He had fainted upon the bench! Matters began to wear a serious aspect. The doctor is called—pronounces him very ill. A great pity he had been compelled to sit upon the bench. It is all over with the poor child.—A sad calamity! But, thank God, there is one consolation—*before he died he learned his A B C's.*

WHY SO MUCH BEAUTY IN POLAND?—"Because, (says Bayard Taylor,) there, girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still, and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air.—They take in sunshine as does the flower.—They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with countless frills and superabundant flounces, so as to be admired for their much clothing. Nor are they rendered delicate and dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of American children.—Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life."

A PIKE'S PEAKER'S OUTFIT.—A gentleman who has "traveled all the way," assures the Georgia Sentinel that the following is all that is necessary to secure a safe arrival at the new El Dorado—Pike's Peak:

100 lbs. flour, 2 bbls. whiskey; 50 lbs. bacon, 49 gallons of whiskey; 100 lbs. venison, 18 demijohns of whiskey; 2 boxes dried herrings, 1 bbl. of whiskey; 1 bbl. crackers, 55 gallons of whiskey; 3 bbls. of pickles, 3-8 bbl. whiskey; 12 quart mugs. A little more whiskey may be necessary, but the other articles will hold out if the man is not a tremendous eater.

An alderman having grown enormously fat while in office, a wag wrote on his back, 'Widened at the expense of the coroporation.'

A newly imported "help," after being established as maid-of-all-work, was seen shortly after with a pailful of slops, carefully exploring the parlors, the drawing room, the library, the boudoir, the music-room and other places, as if in search of something she could not find. At last, meeting the lady of the house, she inquired, seriously, "If you please, mistress, where's the pig?"

RICH JOKE.—The Norfolk Day Book tells a good joke about a party of four fast young men in that city, who hauled a baker's wagon one night lately a mile or two into the country for mischief. After being fagged out, they determined to end their devilment by upsetting the wagon in a pond. Imagine their astonishment, however, when just as they were about to upturn it, an unknown voice from the inside said: "Hold on, gentlemen. Suppose you take this wagon back to the city again"—and when still further, officer Nelson, of the police, jumped out and collared the ringleader. After a short parley the officer again got in, the bloods hitched themselves up, hauled him back to town, each paid a fine and cost, and resolved hereafter they will be a little more careful in planning their tricks that no police officer overhears them.

'Now, Sam, if you don't stop licking that molasses I'll tell the man.' 'You tell the man and I'll lick you and the molasses too.'

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The Register, following the lead of the National Intelligencer—one of the most respectable, and at the same time one of the most insidious federal journals in the country—labors to hold the administration of Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party in Congress responsible for the defeat of the Postoffice appropriation bill. Now it is well known that "the opposition" in the House of Representatives resorted to every device to defeat this bill and to embarrass the government; the administration and the great body of the Democratic members of the House being anxious to pass it. A bill was passed, and sent to the Senate. That body considered it, made amendments to it, and returned it to the House. What, then, did the House do? The Black Republicans headed by Grow, and backed by such Southern Know Nothings as Gilmer and Vance, took the ground that the Senate had no right thus to amend; that in doing so it had trenched upon the Constitutional rights of the House; and so the bill thus amended, was not returned to the Senate. The House refused to act upon it; but another bill was prepared, passed through the House, and sent to the Senate. The Senate refused to consider the bill, for want of time, and so no appropriation was made for the Postoffice Department. These are the facts. Now who is to blame? Certainly not the administration or the great body of the Democratic members of Congress; for, being in power and having control of the government, it is not to be presumed that they are ready to embarrass their own movements by refusing means to one of the departments of the government. To have done so would have been an absurd and suicidal act. They could not gain by refusing the appropriation, but the black Republicans thought they could.—Hence the course of that party in the House of Representatives, aided by a few fishy Democrats, who with the Southern and Western Know Nothings, gave to the black Republicans the majority in that body; and sorry were we to see Messrs. Gilmer and Vance taking the same course, and co-operating with these enemies of the South against the government. And now, after having thus consorted and co-operated with the black Republicans, and having by their own act defeated the appropriations necessary for one of the most important departments of the government, they will have the assurance, and the Register will support them in it, to attempt to throw all the blame on the administration and the Democratic party.

The Register also censures the President for declining to call an extra session of Congress, in order to make provision for the Postoffice Department. The Register well knows that if he had called it immediately after the 4th of March, or at any time during the present spring, in time to have made the appropriation for the fiscal year, a number of the Southern States would have been unrepresented in the House, and North Carolina among them, and that the black Republicans would have had it all their own way. Perhaps the Register and Messrs. Vance and Gilmer would have been pleased at such a state of things. Between the desire to see the black Republicans embarrass and arrest the government and an actual and active support of their men and measures, there is but one step. They have already seriously embarrassed it in one of its departments; and the men who did that deliberately, would arrest it altogether and destroy it, if it stood in the way of the consumation of their infamous designs. To such a depth has Southern Know Nothingism sunk that it has come to be, in a certain sense, only an ally or helper of black Republicanism.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Distant Land.

Where dost toou lie, O Land of Peace!
Across some foaming ocean's swell,
My heart, with sighs that never cease,
Yearns in thy palaces to dwell;
But yet, O fair and distant land,
I cannot see thy shining strand.

Sometimes when morning's iris light
Is flaming in the eastern sky,
I say, beneath that rose and white
The blessed realm must surely lie!
But morning's brow by noon is fanned,
And thou art still the distant land.

And oft when sunset's burnished gold
Falls warm upon the water's breast,
I say, beyond the glorious fold
Must gleam the islands of the blest!
But stars steal out, a silent band,
And thou art still the distant land.

And when I dream—a blissful dream
That I have gained thy tranquil bowers,
And lo! life's sorrows only seem
Wind that a moment bends its flowers—
I wake, I clasp no angel hand,
And thou art still the distant land.

I watch, I long, I faint for thee!
Can'st thou not open wide the door,
That I may enter in and be
Part of thy peace forevermore?
O send that sleep so sweet so grand,
And thou shalt be no distant land!

SUT LOVENGOOD AND THE LOCOMOTIVE.—The first locomotive Sut ever saw, was standing with steam up, and nearly ready to go, making no noise save a suppressed humming from the safety valve. Sut had, in his skeary, cautious way, clambered to the top of the tender to find out "what sort ove a beastes" it was, when the engineer slyly gave the whistle lever a long pull—shay-y-y! Sut lay twenty feet distant on a pile of cord wood, and after running until he got straightened up, he turned round all eyes, and said,

"What in the duce did you do tu it, mister!"

Just at this moment a negro came trundling a truck, with a cooking stove, a joint of pipe on the flue hole, and pots and pans hanging all around. Sut took a look first at the stove and then at the locomotive; a light broke out over his perplexity, and he shouted to the engineer:

"Oh yes, I understands it all now; *the darned old brute was jist a nickerin' for her colt.*"

An uncle left, in his will, eleven silver spoons to his nephew, adding: "If I have not left him the dozen, he knows the reason." The fact was, the nephew had some time before stolen a spoon from his relative.

Railroad Meeting in Spartanburg.

On the 28th ultimo a meeting was held at Spartanburg C. H., and sixteen delegates appointed to attend a Railroad Mass Meeting to be held at Columbus, N. C., on the 8th inst. We should have noticed this meeting in our last issue, and we recur to it now, to express our satisfaction at the movement.—The citizens of North Carolina seem determined to build the French Broad Railroad, from the Paint Rock, via Columbus, Hendersonville, Asheville, to the South Carolina line, so as to connect with the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, and thence connect with the Columbia and Charleston markets. We regard this as an important connection; it was so regarded by our great men in 1834; should be so esteemed now, by every man who has sense enough to comprehend the true interests of our State, and patriotism to promote them. Our Spartanburg friends, we are glad to say, intend to extend their road to the mountains, so as to connect with the North Carolina Roads. If they apply for State aid it should be granted, and were we a member of the Legislature, would advocate and vote for an appropriation.

This may seem strange to many, looking to our uncompromising advocacy of the Blue Ridge Road, and the opposition of Spartanburg to it, during recent sessions of our Legislature; but our position is tenable, and susceptible of easy explanation. We know not the grounds of the opposition of Spartanburg to the Blue Ridge Road; be they what they may, we hope they are not of so serious a nature that they cannot be overcome at the next session of the Legislature; but should they not, we trust that our patriotism is too large to permit feelings of sectional prejudice, or mere local interest, to impel us to withhold an appropriation from an enterprise which will develop the resources of the entire State. The very reasons which are urged in favor of the one road, are equally applicable to the other; both are important to the State, and she should push them on to completion.

The State had a definitive policy in view when she commenced the construction of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad—that of connecting those two cities, and rendering the valley of the Ohio river tributary to the former. That was a grand idea, the conception of comprehensive minds, and had it been carried out, Charleston would have been the largest commercial city in the Union to day, and the State wealthier, more populous, and politically stronger. Unfortunately, her courage failed her, the money was withheld, and the grand idea found a grave in the sand-hills at Columbia and swamps at Hamburg. There it has remained unexhumed, until it is almost too late to re-animate it; or, at least, to avert the calamity consequent upon its untimely interment; for while we have been slumbering, other States have been acting, and the commerce of the great valley has been drawn to the Northern cities. Charleston has barely been able to maintain her former status, and is little else than a way side depot; receiving and forwarding the mails and commerce between the cities North and South of her. All will admit that if Charleston is to be built up to the proportions of a great exporting and importing city, the State must go straight through the mountains, connect with great lines of road in operation beyond them, and lay an iron grasp upon the commerce of the Northwest. Her area is too small to build up Charleston alone, circumscribed as she now is by roads not only tapping her own roads, but also diverting trade from her own to other cities; hence she must penetrate other States, and intercept their roads, and make them tributary to her. With the Blue Ridge Road, she develops this section of country, taps the Tennessee Valley and the East Tennessee and Virginia Road at Knoxville, and draws upon the Ohio at Cincinnati. But this road alone cannot do all the carrying business which will be required, nor render tributary to Charleston all the country which her future growth requires and ought to have. Hence, we favor the construction of the French Broad and Spartanburg Road, to tap the North Carolina Western Extension Road, the Valley of the French Broad River, and the State beyond the mountains.

But again: Many roads have been built in various portions of the State, which afford local accommodations, but so far as we are informed, pay no dividends, and disconnected as they are from other roads, never will.—Manifestly, the two great lines we are advocating would tax their business capacities to the utmost, raise the value of their stock, and render remunerative the millions of private capital invested in them. If so, they should be built, and we hope to see Charleston, Columbia, and the entire State, lend them a helping hand.

We have written hastily, and more than we intended. Other arguments might be given, but they will readily occur to the economist.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

THREE BOYS SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE.—At St. Louis, last Friday, Anthony Leite, Nicholas Trautwein and Theodore Debold, convicted of the murder of Hugh Downie, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The two first, it is known, were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but the Governor consented to spare their lives by allowing the court to imprison them.

Farmers Bank, N. C.

The cashier at Elizabeth City writes: "I am redeeming our issue in currency and exchange."

Autographs may be classified and characterized thus: Those of merchants are *cents*-ible; those of authors *dolor*-ous; those of doctors *bill*-ous; those of lawyers *fee*-ble; those of painters *art*-ful; those of clergymen *study*-ed; and those of editors *sanctum*-onious.—*N. Y. Post.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress who would do better to drop a dime.

A dealer in ready made linen, advertises his shirts and chemises under the mellifluous appellation of "Male and female envelopes."

Robert Hall was once asked what he thought of an elegant sermon, which had created a great sensation. "Very fine sir," he replied, "but a man can't eat flowers."

"If you beat me I'll call out the soldiers," says the drum.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 14, 1859.

100 Guns for "Old Buncombe."

The Rail Road Meeting came off at this place on Monday last, as per announcement. A large crowd were in attendance, and good speeches were made by N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, W. M. Shipp and B. M. Edney, Esqrs.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the County Court, a large majority of the Magistrates being present, *unanimously* passed an order to submit to the people a proposition to take stock to the amount of One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand Dollars in the French Broad Road! Henderson having taken One Hundred Thousand, "Old Mother Buncombe" concluded, in the spirit of generous rivalry, to go twenty five better!

That the Magistrates but represented the wishes of the people in this matter we are entirely satisfied; and that their action will be endorsed and ratified at the ballot box, we have not a doubt.

The first Thursday in June is the time appointed for taking the vote. Every person qualified to vote for a member to the House of Commons is entitled to vote on this question.

Well Done, Henderson!

We understand that the Magistrates of Henderson county last week *unanimously* passed an order to submit to the people of the county the proposition to make a County Subscription of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* to the French Broad Rail Road.—Not a doubt seems to be entertained that the people will ratify this action of the Magistrates by an overwhelming majority. Verily, the fires are burning brightly, and the work is moving gloriously forward.

District Convention.

Meetings have been held, and Delegates appointed to the Democratic District Convention, in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Polk, Wilkes, and Buncombe. These, if meetings be held in no others, will constitute a majority of the counties composing the District. To-morrow week is the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention, and we presume all the counties named, and it is to be hoped others, will be represented on the occasion. Let those who have been appointed as Delegates make it a matter of duty to attend.

Spring Court.

His Honor Judge Manly is this week holding the Spring Term of our Superior Court. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with his honor, but remark that he presides with much dignity, and dispatches business in a way that pleases us greatly. The members of the Bar generally are in attendance. The Docket is heavy as usual, numbering about two hundred cases.

County Solicitor.

On Monday last, W. L. Tate, Esq., was elected County Solicitor, by a handsome vote. The confidence reposed in our young friend is well grounded, and he will be found altogether worthy of it.

A GOOD TICKET.—A correspondent of the Independent Press, published at Lake City, Florida, suggests the names of Hon. T. L. Clingman and Hon. S. A. Douglas, as candidates for President and Vice President, in 1860. A capital ticket, we should say—one for which we could very heartily labor.

ALL GONE.—The recent cold weather and heavy frosts have cut off our fruit prospects, almost entirely. There may be late apples, but peaches are not to be hoped for. Well, well, what can't be cured must be endured; and if we cannot indulge the luxury of fruit, it is our privilege to do without it.

EARLY.—Mrs. J. W. Patton will please accept our thanks for the mess of Lettuce sent us last week. Lettuce on the 7th of April! Think of that, Buncombites. It was very fine, and the first in the village, no doubt.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—This is a well managed, useful and reliable Institution. We commend it to the public attention with much confidence. See the card, issued by the Directors, in our advertising columns.

☞We learn from our Virginia exchanges that Goggin, the Opposition candidate for Governor in that State, has grown tired of attending the appointments of Mr. Letcher and has thrown out a separate list of his own. In this he is thought to have evinced more sense than anything he has done. It was evident he was doing a losing business in having his competitor with him. It remains to be seen whether he can do much by himself.

☞It is announced that Hon. Eli S. *Shorter*, M. C. from Alabama, "positively declines to serve his constituents any *longer*."

☞One hundred and fifty thousand persons died of Cholera, in Jeddo, during the month of December.

The Opposition--What is it?

Those who imagine, says the Louisville Courier, that the present Opposition party is a new thing under the sun are vastly mistaken. It is as old as the Democratic party. It would be tedious to trace it from its first appearance down to the present time, and to note all its gyrations, and to index the innumerable names which it has assumed, disgraced and discarded. Suffice it to say, that the Opposition in the last fifty years has presented itself in every variety of names known in political nomenclature. It is destructive of names, very. The first which it appropriated and disgraced was that of Federalist. Federalist, in the days of Washington, was the honorable title of the true patriot. The Opposition seeing its success and feeling its potency, appropriated it at the earliest possible moment. Before it had been in their possession long, the name of Federalist became a reproach, and a synonym of traitor. Until this day the old and once honored appellation has not recovered from the disgrace attached to it, by its association with the "Opposition." After they had made the name of "Federalist" a by word, and a disgrace, they appropriated every respectable name, until they exhausted the entire calendar, and now as a last resort they are banded together under the general term "Opposition."

"Opposition to what? Why to the Democracy, and, of course, opposition to the principles of the Democratic party. They are, then, opposed to the rights of the States, to the rights of the South; to the doctrine of non intervention, and in short, to everything advocated by the National Democratic party. Afraid to enunciate any principles of their own, they content themselves with growling at ours. It is a principle of the common law, that when a man pleads in abatement to a writ, that he shall furnish a better. What sort of a figure would the Oppositionists of the South cut, were they held to this rule? They believe that the terrible Democracy is going to ruin the country, yet to save the country, and their precious souls, they cannot suggest a better form of government than that adopted by the Democracy.

"The fact is the Opposition party is an unavoidable result of a well constituted government. Nothing can be made without leaving more or less waste material. Gold cannot be melted without leaving more or less dross; and governments cannot be formed without leaving more or less intractable element which makes very good opposition. Look at the present opposition party! What are its component parts? Does it not consist of fragments and odds and ends? Most certainly it does. Where are all the old broken down politicians? In the Opposition party. Where are all the disappointed office seekers? In the Opposition party.—Where are all the discontented and ill used men who would ruin because they cannot rule? Where should they be but in the Opposition party? The thing is new only in name, being composed of the oldest possible materials. It is like a snake which changes its skin every year; only it has been skinned so often by the Democracy that this year it appears without any skin at all. In its ranks you will find a great variety of men, with a great variety of talents, all of whom should be Presidents, and would be, but for the cruel lack of appreciation on the part of the people. In it you will find any number of far-seeing and wise statesmen, with heads shaped like coffeepots, who are always discovering some awful danger right in the path of this glorious Republic. They are eternally seeing some grim political Blue Beard, who is just ready to chop off the head of this country, and they pitch their piping notes of warning on their highest key, which always pass unheeded by sensible people. But their manifold failures do not seem to dampen their ardor. Not a bit.—They keep up their warning shriek, no matter in what garb they appear. Whether as Federalists, Republicans, Whigs, Americans, Know Nothings, or Oppositionists, they never relax their patriotic squalls. One moment you shall hear them screaming about foreign influence, then about Democratic extravagance, then about the Pope, then about Americans ruling America, and always about the Democratic Administration. This last is a theme which never fails them, and God grant that it never may. Let them shriek.

Such is the Opposition party—such are its elements—such its avocation, and such its destiny.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—The monthy statement of the United States Treasurer has been published.

From it we find the total amount on deposit to be $10,505,570 47. Drafts heretofore drawn, but not yet paid, though payable, $1,949,633 15. Am't subject to draft, $8,555,937 32. Deducting difference in transfers makes the net amount subject to draft $8,460,437 32. Of the above the amount on deposit at Wilmington, N. C. is $6,932 05. Drafts drawn, not paid though payable $2,298 27. Am't subject to draft $4,633 78. The amount on deposit at the Branch mint of the United States at Charlotte N. C. is $32,000 00. The same amount subject to draft.

Parties and the Tendency of Parties.

One of the best speeches made during the late Congress, was delivered on the 24th of January, by Gen. J. G. C. Atkins of Tennessee. The extract below is taken from the opening part of the speech. It is a true and forcible pair of parallel lines run out between the Democracy and Anti-Democracy, of the earlier times of the republic, and still applicable and correctly illustrative of the Democratic and anti-Democratic elements of the present times:

"The history of American politics presents two distinguishing and leading facts. One is, that there has never been but two political parties in this country formidably contending for the mastery at the same time. The other, is that the Democratic party has always been one of these, while the Opposition party has changed its name and principles to suit the temper of the times. The one is a party of expediency, while the other is a party of principles; the one advocates the interests of the few at the expense of the many; the other advocates the greatest good to the greatest number; the one sustains the interests of the favored class, the other sustains the interests and rights of the people. The one is founded in high Federal aristocracy; the other is the offspring of Democracy; the one is styled the "people's party," while the other is the party of the people. The grounds of difference between these two parties were plainly defined by the respective administrations of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson; a difference so broad and deep that it struck the very basis of the government itself. It is refreshing in these days of political degeneracy to return to the original fountains of political store, like pilgrims to the Holy Land. Our views of Federalism and Democracy become more vivid and distinct the nearer we approach the primitive days of the Republic.

The Adams or Federal party favored a strong consolidated and central Government, or nation of people; viewing the States in the light of dependencies or provinces; while the Jeffersonian or Democratic party regarded the central Government as a Union of free, sovereign, and independent States, as a limited sovereignty, as a commissioned agent, with no powers only those expressly delegated and nominated in the Federal Constitution. The one adhered to a strict construction of that instrument, the work of great, good, and patriotic men; the other would construe it latitudinously—finding a grant of power to engraft upon the policy of the country almost any measure which expediency might suggest or ambition demand, although in clear violation of its letter and spirit, and often of doubtful utility.

Of these I might mention various instances, long since exploded, and against which the fiat of the American people has been unmistakably pronounced. The shades of the U. States Bank and distribution, and their kindred brood of political heresies, do not now enter within the walls of this Capitol. But I will forbear to exhume these buried memories over which the mantle of oblivion has been long since thrown by the hand of the nation, further than they may serve to illustrate the argument I am about to submit.

As a Representative of a Southern constituency, with a heart whose every pulsation beats jealously for the honor of my beloved section, in the Union, or out of it, should I live to see the evil hour, there is one truth of which I am most earnestly convicted, and that is the South "owes the Iliad of all her woes" to the libertinous latitudinous construction of the Constitution. And I declare here to-day, if this Union were dissolved—if that "bright particular star" shall disappear from its central position, and go darkling through chaos, no more to light the nations of the earth in their march to civilization and constitutional liberty, the historian must date its decline to the unfortunate and fatal principle.

In reference to the sectional controversies upon the subject of the Territories, he says:

"When, in 1850, the South meekly asked an equal participation in the Mexican territorial acquisitions, purchased by the common blood and treasure of the country, there was in the path of American progress a monster more terrible than European guns—the infernal spirit of anti-slavery, who stood up in all his effrontery and opposed her just and constitutional demand, and thrusted in her face Wilmot provisos. But the Democracy with true constitutional devotion denounced all such unjust discriminations against any portion of this Confederacy, and proclaimed the principles of non intervention and popular sovereignty. It is true that, to the genius and statesmanship of the illustrious Sage of Ashland, more than any other man, is the honor of that triumph due; but, it is to be remembered, that he had been set aside by the Whig party for the availibility of Gen. Taylor, and that the great Kentuckian was without a party, and had to rely upon the willing support of the great national Democratic party.

"And, again, in 1854, who but the Democratic party stood up for the same great principle in the Kansas and Nebraska act? The great body of the Whigs in the South, who loved principle more than they did party, gave the measure their hearty support.—Again, when Kansas with a legally made constitution, knocks at the door of the Union and asks that she be allowed a seat in this great sisterhood of States, she is indignantly refused by every Abolitionist and Black Republican, because she has recoguized domestic slavery in her constitution. The South, in this instance, as in 1854, furnishes a corporal's guard who vote and act with the anti-slavery party. But no Southern Democrat, I am proud to say, is found upon that list; bnt, to a man with more than half the Southern Americans, support the measure.—And where stand the Northern Democracy in this test of their fealty to the constitutional rights of the South? Of the northern Democrats in the Senate, only three voted against it; while in the House, from the North only twelve Democrats are found to finally record their vote with the Opposition.

"Thus you see, after all the hue and cry of the division in the ranks of the Democracy, there were but a very few who stood out finally. But it is urged that the policy of the administration upon this issue has been condemned in the recent elections in the North. The Democracy, in the last Northern elections, for the first time, had to contend against the complete fusion of the Black Republican and Know Nothing parties. And even against the unholy alliance our strength, as shown by the popular vote in each of the three great States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is larger than it ever was before. Showing, conclusively, that the policy of the Administration has been approved by the honest masses of the party. But where is the man of any other party in the North who stood by the South in the contest? Echo answers, where?"

Upon the subject of the tendencies of Southern "Opposition;" the premonitory symptoms of a Union "fusion" of the opposition leaders at the South and Black Republicanism, he says:

"Have not some of the South American journals recently boldly declared their willingness to fuse with the Black Republicans?—And is it not understood in this city, that efforts, unceasing efforts, are constantly made to bring about a harmonious coalition? Do not the journals of Congress tell the tale too plainly, that there is a party in the South acting, not talking only, but acting with the Black Republicans, with the view to overthrow the Democracy? And was not this Northern American party politely bowed out of the late New York State Black Republican Convention, after it had become demoralized by a proposition to fuse, and after it had lowered its flag and subscribed to the anti-slavery plank of Seward's platform? I say bowed out, for they were indignantly refused a voice in the nomination of the ticket. Did not the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) during the great debate of the last session, congratulate his party, that their prospects were brightening, and that even in the South a party was forming, upon whose aid he could confidently rely? To whom had he reference? Of course to those who think and vote with him upon those great issues of Southern rights. As a member from Tennessee, it was with deep mortification and regret that I heard the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Burlingame] eulogize a Tennessee Senator, [Mr. Bell,] knowing as every one does, the inveterate hatred which the Massachusetts Representative bears the institutions of my State."

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The following is the vote to which each State will be entitled at the next Presidential election:—

Delaware,	3	Maine,	8
Maryland,	8	New Hampshire,	5
Virginia,	15	Massachusetts,	13
North Carolina,	10	Rhode Island,	4
South Carolina,	8	Connecticut,	6
Georgia,	10	Vermont,	5
Alabama,	9	New York,	35
Florida,	3	New Jersey,	7
Texas,	4	Pennsylvania,	27
Louisiana,	6	Ohio,	23
Mississippi,	7	Michigan,	6
Missouri,	9	Illinois,	12
Arkansas,	4	Indiana,	13
Tennessee,	12	Iowa,	4
Kentucky,	12	Wisconsin,	5
California,	5	Minnesota,	3
Oregon,	3		
	127		176

The foregoing gives an aggregate of 303 Electoral votes, namely, 183 from the free States, and 120 in the slave.

☞The Cookville, (Tenn.,) Times runs up at its mast-head "John Bell for President, and John M. Botts for Vice President.'—What a ticket!

☞The Greenville (Tenn.,) *Democrat*, of the 30th ult., says: "We are glad to learn—as we do from a visit through several of the counties of upper East Tennessee—that the wheat crop is looking quite promising."

THE BLACK PLAGUE.—The Calhoun (Miss.) Independent of the 16th ultimo, says fourteen persons have lately died in the Southern portion of Calhoun County, of a disease resembling the black plague.

BISHOPS AND BACHELORS.—Bishop Andrew contributes an article to the last Southern Methodist Quarterly Review on Bishop McKendree. The closing paragraph is in these words: "I greatly admired and loved Bishop McKendree, but I am pretty sure that in one thing he erred: he ought not to have lived and died an old bachelor."

FORTY FOUR THOUSAND.—The net increase of the Methodist Church South the past year, we gather from the General Minutes just issued, was 43,398, making the total present membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, 699,175.

☞It is just as sensible to undertake to get married without courting, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising. Merchants and others who are too penurious to use "printer's ink," will please paste this truism in their hats.

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.—Col. Johnson, of the New York State Agricultural Society, has made the following estimate of the comparative yield of the wheat crop of 1858 and 1859, in the United States:

Estimated product for	1858.	1859.
New York,	22,000,000	20,000,000
Pennsylvania,	20,000,000	20,000,000
Virginia,	20,000,000	18,500,000
Kentucky,	10,000,000	8,500,000
Ohio,	25,000,000	22,000,000
Indiana,	15,000,000	13,000,000
Illinois,	18,000,000	14,500,000
Other States,	50,000,000	42,000,000
Total,	180,000,000	158,500,000

☞Since the issue of the first patent for the sewing machine, in 1852, about 285 patents have been granted for improvements on it.

A San Francisco lady who obtained a divorce on the 18th of January, got married again on the 19th.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Polk.

According to previous notice, a portion of the citizens assembled in the Court House on Monday the 4th of April, when Col. J. H. CARSON was called to the Chair, and ALEXANDER BRICE was requested to act as Secretary.

Dr. C. Mills, being called upon, addressed the meeting in a spirited manner, stating the object of the meeting, and urging the importance of preserving unity and harmony in the approaching Congressional canvass. At the conclusion of his remarks, on motion, the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to draft resolutions, for the action of the meeting: Dr. C. Mills, A. J. Cansler, W. S. Mills, Dr. J. G. Blackstock, and J. C. Camp; who reported through their Chairman, Dr. Mills, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There will be a Democratic Convention at Asheville on the 22nd inst., to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional district in the Congress of the U. S. we desire union and harmony in our ranks, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we approve of the object of said Convention, as well as the time and place.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention, and in case of failure, we request Rev. T. W. Atkin and Dr. J. F. E. Hardy to represent us by proxy.

Resolved, That we have seen nothing to weaken our faith in the principles of the great democratic party, but much to strengthen us, believing as we do that they are the only principles upon which the government can be safely administered.

The Chair appointed under the second resolution the following delegates, viz: Dr. C. Mills, Rev. A. J. Cansler, Dr. J. G. Blackstock, W. S. Mills, J. L. Ward, Dr. T. Sims, G. J. Mills, Wm. Splawn, G. H. Blackwell, Daniel Fegans, Dr. C. King, A. R. Smith, F. A. Weaver, T. G. Ridings, Wm. Garrett, Isaac Henderson, Adolphus Mills, J. C. Camp, Henry Earl and James Carpenter.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Asheville News.

J. H. CARSON, *Ch'mn.*

ALEX. BRICE, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Wilkes.

At a meeting of a few of the Democrats of Wilkes county, in Wilkesborough, on the 2nd April inst., on motion of J. B. Gordon, Esq., Col. JOHN WAUGH was called to the Chair, and THOS. T. BONEHILLE, was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained to be, to appoint delegates to the District Convention to be held at Asheville on the 22nd inst.

On motion the Chairman appointed Dr. R. F. Hackett, Jas. B. Gordon, Esq., and Wm. M. Barber, Esq., a committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. After a short interval the committee through their Chairman, Dr. Hackett, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Convention of the Democratic party of this Congressional District, at Asheville on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the district in the next Congress, and whereas it is the duty of said party to meet together as often as practicable, to declare their adhesion to their time honored principles, and to nominate and send out their candidates properly endorsed, and as no party can succeed without organization, however sound its principles; Therefore,

Resolved 1, That we approve the holding of said Convention at Asheville at the time specified, and pledge ourselves to support its nominee.

Resolved 2, That we adhere unflinchingly to the cardinal principles of the Democratic party, as heretofore laid down in our State and National Conventions, among which are a wise and economical administration of the General Government, and non-intervention in those matters which belong exclusively to the several individual States or Territories.

Resolved 3, That we are utterly opposed to contaminating our creed with any such miserable demagogueism as that which has characterized the opposition in their endeavors, (under the name and guise of philanthropy, and gratitude to our brave soldiers,) to involve the nation in untold millions of debt, to fill the coffers of Land Jobbers, and feed the hungry maws of those political vultures, known as Pension Agents, and Lobby members of Congress.

Resolved 4, That we are opposed to being represented any longer by a man who does not reflect the popular sentiments of the District, and that we will use all honorable means to defeat him.

Resolved 5, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 25 delegates to represent Wilkes county in the District Convention.

In pursuance of the last resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates:

Col. J. C. Horton, Joel Waters, Esq., G. W. McNeil, Charles Carlton, Esq., W. H. Hubbard, Esq., James West, A. G. Crawson, Maj. M. T. Stokes, A. L. Hackett, Wm M.

Barber, Peter Johnston, Larkin Gilbert, Jas. Gwynn, Esq., Col. F. B. Parks, George Wyat, Col. Lee Martin, John A. Parks, Willis Childers, F. A. Harris, Dr. R. F. Hackett, J. B. Gordon, Esq., J. H. Taylor, E. F. Transeau, J. W. Hackett, Dr. James Hickerson and J. A. Croysel.

On motion of J. B. Gordon the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion of W. M. Barber, Esq., it was resolved that the Asheville News, Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion of T. G. Bonnehille the meeting adjourned.

JOHN WAUGH, *Ch'mn.*

T. G. BONNEHILLE, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting at Hendersonville.

The Democracy of Henderson co. assembled in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon of the 7th inst., and on motion of H. T. Farmer, Esq, DR. VANDIVER was called to the chair, and C. M. GRIER called upon to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The Democracy of Henderson county are anxious that their action shall be harmonious in the approaching Congressional election, and whereas it has been suggested that a Convention be held in Asheville on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of selecting the choice of the party in a candidate.

Resolved 1, That we approve of the time and place for holding said Convention.

Resolved 2, That we will cheerfully acquiesce with the Convention, and give its nominee our support.

Resolved 2, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 delegates to represent our interests in said Convention.

Resolved 4, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News.

Delegates—H. T. Farmer Esq., Dr. J. E. Lyda, Col. V. Ripley, J. R. Allen, H. E. Lane, A. J. Miller, Wm. Anderson, G. W. McMinn, B. F. Aikens, Dr. W. C. Kilgore, Wm. Duckworth, P. C. Orr, C. Fletcher, M. M. Edney, Esq., T. R. Murray, and Turner Williams.

Proxies—M. Erwin and T. W Atkin.

J. W. VANDIVER, *Ch'mn.*

C. M. GRIER, *Sec'y.*

A SEDUCER'S EAR CUT OFF.—About four months since, one of the enterprising merchants of our county started to the Eastern cities for a new stock of goods, stating at the time, that he expected to return, if possible, in three weeks.

We saw him at the depot when he started. He kissed his wife—a beautiful one—and his little daughter—a beautiful child of five years—and apparently full of high hopes for the future, sprang aboard the train and was out of sight in a moment. He arrived in New York, and becoming quite indisposed, he hurriedly transacted his business, and in a week sooner than he anticipated he found himself at Crestline waiting for the cars from Pittsburg, which were to bring him to Bucyrus. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the train from Pittsburgh was some three hours, behind time, and when he did get on board he threw himself into a seat and in a few minutes was fast asleep; nor did he wake until the train reached Forest, twenty nine miles further than Bucyrus, where he should have stopped.

Much to his chagrin and bitter disappointment, did he hear the brakeman announce "Forest;" he, however, picked up his carpet sack and concluded to make the best of it.—He had proceeded but a few steps, when to his horror and consternation, he beheld his own wife in company with one whom he had always esteemed his best friend. He could scarcely believe his own eyes, but when he heard the gentleman direct his trunk and his wife's carpet sack to be put off at H——, a place on the M. R. and L. E. R. R., noted for licentious intrigue, and when he remembered an anonymous letter he had received more than a year ago, cautioning him to beware of his friend, his mind was instantly made up; he walked coolly up to his hated rival, and at one stroke severed his ear from his head, put it into his pocket, and confronted his wife, asking her if she would go home with him, at the same time telling her that he freely forgave her on account of her youth and their child. She gladly confessed her error, and the next train brought them to their home, where they now live happily. The miserable offender is still in our midst, and when only one of our citizens continues to wear long hair, reader, you may know who he is. His ear is preserved in spirits in the house of the injured husband.—*Bucyrus (O.) Forum.*

THE FRUIT CROP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—One of the beneficial results of Railroads in this State is to be found in the great encouragement which has been given to the culture of fruit. It is estimated by competent judges that the cash return to fruit growers in this State for the last season, was not less than $300,000; and others estimate it at considerably more. Immense quantities of the article in its dried state are sent from Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, and other counties. The amounts realized are clear gains compared with the time when there were no Railroads; for then there was no market for the article at home, and no means of getting to distant markets.

A friend well acquainted with the Guilford region of the State, and who is a close observer of men and things, gave it to us as his opinion not long since that the cash realized from dried fruit alone in that region is equal every year to the amount cleared by the farmers for the same period ten years ago, on all the produce which they then sent to distant markets.

A killing frost just now would occasion serious loss to the fruit growers.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The Sickles case was continued to-day.—The prisoner's desk was removed to the middle of the bar, and the passage was kept clear for his counsel to communicate with him.

The number of his personal friends from New York and elsewhere, has considerably increased.

Seventy-four tallies appeared, only three of whom were selected, making 8 jurors in all. The court ordered the same number of talismen to be summoned for to-morrow, and adjourned.

The father and father-in-law of the accused are present.

It is reported that Mrs. Sickles arrived from New York this morning and is stopping at Kirkwood's Hotel.

The Sickles Trial.

Washington, April 9.

The Jury has been selected in the Sickles case, and the trial will proceed to-morrow.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

DETROIT, April 4

Edward H. Benedict, a resident in this city stabbed his wife, in a fit of jealousy, today, killing her almost instantly. He afterwards attempted to hang himself.

Pacific Railway Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.

It is reported by way of Marshall, Texas, that the State suit for forfeiture of the Southern Pacific Railroad Charter has been decided in favor of the Company.

Expected Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.

The St. Josephs (Mo.) Journal learns that an extensive war movement is on foot between various Indian tribes on the plains, headed by Minneogus. Negotiations are pending between various tribes.

Preparing for War.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning says that all the new government steamers and several others, have been ordered to prepare for service immediately.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Orders have been sent to Hon. Mirabeau B. Lamar, our Minister at Nicaragua, to positively insist on ample apology and full restitution and indemnity for recent acts in relation to the late seizure and confiscation of the property of American citizens. In case of refusal, he is instructed to demand his passports, and call to his aid the American squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

Execution of Criminals.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

The execution of the four criminals, Gambril, Cropps, Corre and Cyphus, took place in the jail yard to day, at 11 o'clock. About 30,000 persons occupied prominent positions outside. There was no disturbance. Cropps confessed having committed the crime for which he paid the penalty.

Large Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

The lower levee press, containing 10,000 bales cotton, and four squares adjoining, were burnt last night. The loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars.

Unmitigated Effrontery.

The Wilmington *Journal* calls attention to an article in the March number of the *American Journal of Science and Art*, in which a travelling scientific pretender, named S. B. Buckley, with the much abused titular prefix of professor, states the height of the peaks of the Smoky Mountain range, and quietly affixes his name to one of them. It is known generally as Mount Clingman, from the fact that this gentleman first suggested its measurement, and expressed his opinion that it was the highest range East of the Rocky Mountains. Last summer, while it was being surveyed and measured by some scientific gentlemen, this Professor made his appearance, and was invited to assist. With this claim, he writes an article for the journal above mentioned, and attempts to oust Mr. Clingman and pinnacle his own name on the towering Atlantic peak. It is the most glaring and unblushing piece of effrontery we have ever known.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

☞Rev. A. M. Shipp, Professor of History in the N. C. University, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present year. He is to take the Presidency of Wofford college, S. C.

A FAMILY POISONED.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Lexington, Virginia, under date of March 31, says:—"This community has been thrown into a state of extreme excitement by the poisoning of Dr. Junkin, President of Washington College, and his entire family, on the night of the 20th of this month. The poison used was arsenic, and was put into cream used at supper, by a negro of the Doctor's named Billy. All the family, including Dr. Junkin, Mrs. Fishburn and her child, Miss Fishburn, George Junkin, Jr., and a young student named Anderson, were poisoned, but the dose administered was so large that it acted as an emetic, thus saving their lives.—All the sufferers are now well. Billy has been arrested, examined and sent on for trial.

A negro once gave the following toast: "De late Gubernor of de State—him come in wid berry little opposition, him go out wid none at all."

MARRIED.—Near McLeansville, in Guilford county, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Col. D. N. SHERWOOD and Miss ANNIE MINERVA, daughter of Mr. Thomas Whittington.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

April 7, 1859.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

John Burgin, Swannanoa;
Lieut. C. C. Lee, Lady, and child, U. S. Army;
Dr. C. Mills, Columbus, N. C.;
Maj. Govan Mills, S. C.;
J. C. Camp, N. C.;
J. P. H. Graham, Miss.;
A. Steveapher, Tennessee;
W. C. Hill, N. C.;
Rev. J. B. Marsh and Lady, M. Hill;
Robert Farnesworth, Marshall;
Saml. W. Aston, Lebanon, Va.;
Col. B. S. Gaither, Morganton;
W. R. Young, City;
A. Burgin, Swannanoa;
J. H. Seneker, Henderson county;
W. R. Baird, Buncombe;
Master James Fripp, Mr. Lee's S.;
Jas. W. Patton, Jr., Swannanoa Hill;
John D. Hyman, Black Mountain;
H. Y. Jordan, " "
Judge Manly, Newbern;
A. Houston, Tenn.;
H. T. Gaston, Morganton;
W. M. Shipp, Hendersonville;
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
A. Burgin, "
A. M. Page, Rutherfordton;
S. C. Bryson, Waynesville;
J. P. Jordan, Hendersonville;
W. D. Miller, French Broad;
Dr. W. C. Kilgore, H. Shoe;
W. G. Brittain, " "
John Garren, French Broad;
A. M. Alexander, French Broad;
Lambert Clayton, Hendersonville;
W. R. Baird, Buncombe;
W. F. Davidson, Swannanoa;
W. P. Fortune, "
W. W. McDowell, City;
Daniel Wilfong, Swannanoa;
J. C. Duckworth, N. C.;
C. H. Young, Va.;
A. F. Harris, Swannanoa;
P. Hunt, Buncombe;
Anderson Burlison, Buncombe;
B. Brown, Hendersonville;
F. W. Davis, Greenville, S. C.
E. Osborn, Haywood;
W. P. Blair, Warm Springs;
W. Y. Porter, Swannanoa.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

For the SPRING TRADE: inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village. Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality, at

GAINES, DEAVER & Co's.

April 7, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., at the close of quarter ending March 31st 1859.

Alston J. R.	Johnston Alex
Alexander Mrs J M	Kelstrom A
Alexander J W	Killian Dan A 2
Alexander & Foster	Knight Willey
Abrams Joseph	Long S M
Brank R J	Layton M D
Brank C B	Murphey James H
Butler Washington 2	Mack Joseph
Brevard J A	McDowell S
Berry T	McRea D K
Brown Wilson	Morris W W
Burgess N F	Patton Miss Mary 2
Bell & Dean	Patton W H
Corn Miss E	Patton Geo N
Cruck John	Penland Alex
Candler Dr C N	Penland P H
Carsey Mary	Payne Jeptha
Cook W N	Ross R
Cole N	Rutherford James
Champlain A W	Smith Mrs D E
Clark Wm	Smith Miss Julia
Creasman Thomas	Sawyers W M
Cook James M 2	Sumner Miss S
Clonts George 2	Sorrells Mrs P
Dillingham John	Stroup Solomon L
Davis John 2	Tennison Jacob
Dwinn Miss E	Tweed John
Essal L M	Wilbar J T O 5
Frank L C	Weaver J L 2
Fanning Mrs E	Ward J L. 2
Fanning Miss Susan E	Wright J C
Green William	Wright Miss M J
Griggs Shadrac	Wardlaw W C
Gudger J L	Welch Daniel
Garenflo Lewis	Wilson Francis
Hamlin Miss P	Wilson Martha
Harper W J B	Wilson Elizabeth
Hood Rev J	Williams Capt Jno
Hampton Solomon	Wiggins J H
Harrall Martin	Worley A E
Haynes H P	Willis Oscar
Ingram E D	Young & Burgess
Irvin Wm	

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, March 31st 1859.

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid **GOODS**, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it.—They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the Goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection,

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of spring & summer GOODS. Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other.—We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

April 7, 1859.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices.

GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

April 7, 1859.

NEW

Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms.—Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces the subscriber to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased. Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to our friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at *SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.*

A Word to my Friends.

ADVICE GRATIS.

A FEW of my friends who made accounts with me last year having failed to settle them at the end of the year, are requested to come forward and attend to it immediately.

I am compelled to have money, and a knowledge of the fact that you are good, don't amount to anything in the way of paying those to whom I am indebted, and consequently I have consoled myself with that reflection as long as circumstances will allow. I am compelled to have some more substantial nourishment.

Yours with the warmest, E. J. ASTON.

mar29,tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NEW FAMILY

GROCERY & EATING

SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have any thing to

EAT

you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1858 tf.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. B. ROOT, Agent, RALEIGH.

J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, GREENSBORO'.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing.—Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities, of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from T. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 1856:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Tenn.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks; and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—Maggie Aimison, Tenn.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better that the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(with the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND

Near Asheville,

FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

☞Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

J. SWEETMAN,

BOOT MAKER,

LATE of Hendersonville, begs leave to offer his services in his line to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Shop over the store of

Summey, Spears & Co.

Orders left with them will receive his prompt attention; and his work shall be equal in beauty and quality to any in the State.

March 3, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

Office at No. 3, Gudger's Hotel.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March, 24, 1859. tf*

PILES, FISTULA,

STRICTURES,

TUMORS, CANCERS,

Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings, just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Cranberry Iron.

A LARGE lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 24, 1859.

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February 3, 1859. tf

JAMES A. PATTON has a first rate article of **CLOVER SEED** for sale.

March 24, 1859.

SEED OATS WANTED. One or two hundred bushels, *right now.*

JAS. A. PATTON.

March 24.

SAVE your money "till Court week." You will then find the choicest stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothing that has ever been offered in this market, at

J. A. PATTON'S.

March 24.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "Live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods, all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Jan. 6, 1859.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can comaure in cheapness and variety with that now on dhad at J. A. PATTON'S.

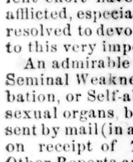
BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

NEWTON ACADEMY.



THE session at this Academy will commence on the 1st Monday of May next, under the charge of REV. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, & Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Books and Gifts.
NOW IS THE TIME.

IN order to increase his sales and dispose of his present stock of miscellaneous books, the undersigned proposes to give to each purchaser of a book a gift worth from 10 cents to

Five Dollars.

No trick—no lottery—perfectly fair. A gift with every book. Call and examine for yourselves, at ASTON'S.

April 7, 1859.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Madison Superior Court, in April next, we will, in the

TOWN OF MARSHALL,

proceed to sell all the residue of the unsold LOTS. Also, about Ten Acres, which will be laid off in Lots, in the Island.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

J. W. ANDERSON, JOHN A. FAGG, } Commissioners.

Jan. 27, 1859. tf

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Fresh Garden Seed,

IN endless variety, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Gudger's Hotel,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Asheville
MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

January 6, 1859.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

SPRING, 1859.
NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

SPRING STOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

We will Sell Low to Safe and Prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us,

WITH THE BEST ADVANTAGE TO HIMSELF, all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBT. HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON. } *Baltimore, Feb. 24, 1859.* 3m

GREENVILLE
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

Mrs. Lee's Domestic Cookery.

THE best cook book in America. No lady should be without it. A fresh supply just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

A CHANGE.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank.

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of *MEDICINE* and *SURGERY*, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

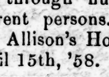
MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON  DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1 2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16 1858.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,
Webster, Jackson Conuty, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,
Attorney at Law,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

PHILIPS' HOTEL
Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

A FINE FARM
FOR SALE!
Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract 1800 ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5,500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY, Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1859. 3mpd

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance
HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H. CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859. 3m

State of North Carolina,
MADISON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY TERM, A. D., 1859.

Elizabeth Freeman vs. Moses Freeman and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Freeman, Moses Freeman, Elisha Freeman, Henderson Coker and wife Lou Lou Coker, and the heirs of Wm. Freeman, deceased, Defendants in this case, are non residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, J. M. Carver, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.—Issued the 14th day of March, 1859.

JOHN M. CARVER, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.